THE Bombay Guzette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,513. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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TO SAIL EARLY IN MRCH. The A 1 Clipper Ship GREYHOUND, 1410 Tons. Has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

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FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain KINDER, as above, calling at the usual intermediate Ports on 28th February at 5 P.M. punctually.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR COCHIN.

THE A 1 Ship "SCINDIAN," 600 Tons, will sail as above positively on Friday the 27th instant.

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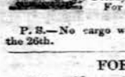
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, (800 Tons, 180 H. P.) Captain C. CALDER, as above with Mails, and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
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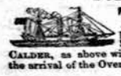
N. B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.

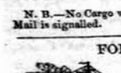


THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a bill of fare, table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16. *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7. *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing well known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

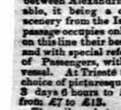
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officer; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparak walls, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register. Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 27th instant.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain DAVOREN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—A lighter, loaded with 48 Barrels of Gingelly Oil, marked P. R. & Co., was upset in the harbour on the 19th instant, and should any of the said Barrels be picked up on the coast, we shall feel obliged if the authorities on the spot will communicate with us on the subject.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN, *President.*
W. G. CORKE, *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE,
T. WOOD,
S. WRIGHT,
T. D. HEWETT,
R. WALLACE, } *Members.*

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,

NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February instant, the whole of that piece of Ground, now forming the Khandia Tank, which is bounded on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road Lane, on the East by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, on the South by Khandia Tank Street, and on the West by Chinese Butcher Street, and contains by admeasurement 3,528 square yards or thereabouts, the same being property vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

CONDITION OF SALE.—The purchaser to clean and fill the Tank with approved material other than sweepings or filth up to the level of the road way on either side on or before the first day of June next, 1863.

Copy of plan and any further information required may be obtained on application between 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., daily, (Sunday's excepted), at the Office of the undersigned.

H. C. WILCOX,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Hornby Row, Fort, 13th Feb. 1863.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

Ameena Bebee and Khudiza Bebee.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*
and
Futteh Bebee Widow and Executrix, &c.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Ameena Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these Causes, and dated the 26th day of June last. Notice is hereby given, that any Creditors or Persons (except Subbaghund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga, Nurrotum Nuttoo, and Jeetajee Soorsanjee), having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoossain Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameen bin Mahomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 28th day of February next, in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 19th day of January, 1863.

(Signed) L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named Cause.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., and a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
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THOS. HORSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WANKLYN, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

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The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the most construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or "examing special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions of preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard Rescuing a Traveller; a Baxteerograph. Varnished and massively framed in imitation of oils, 25¼ by 17..... 50

Frith's Last Sitting of "Life at the Seaside," the Painting in Her Majesty's Collection. Maple frame and gilt beading, 45½ by 25..... 75

Taylor's "Weighing the Deer; India proof. Maple frame and gilt beading, 39 by 29..... 64

Herring's "Farm Yard;" India Proof..... 64

Ditto ditto. 37 by 26..... 64

Ansdell's "Gardener's Daughter," early proof. Walnut wood and gilt beading, 32½ by 28..... 64

Knight's "Waterloo Heroes;" scarce. Maple frame, gilt beading, 28½ by 22..... 75

Traviata, a coloured engraving in broad gilt frame. The Shot, after Taylor, India proof framed in Maple, 33 by 27..... 45

Landseer's "Wood Doggie." Maple frame and gilt beading, 28½ by 22..... 45

Turner's "Venice," an Art Union Picture. Maple frame and gilt beading, 29 by 21..... 45

The Village Festival, after Wilkie: rosewood frame 31 by 25..... 45

The Pet Well: a coloured engraving in gilt frame, 24 by 19..... 24

My mother bids me bind my hair, a coloured engraving in gilt frame, 24 by 18..... 26

Present Arms: the Female Volunteer a coloured engraving in gilt frame, 24 by 18..... 26

Nora: a favourite coloured engraving, gilt beading frame and scroll corners..... 24

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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
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FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN, NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.

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THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860 in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the 9th of March at 2 P.M. (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises), the two Blocks of Buildings known as the GRANT BUILDINGS and situated at the Arthur Bunder.

Printed particulars as to the Lots and conditions and terms of sale will be ready in a day or two, which intending purchasers will obtain from the undersigned on application.

VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT LOWER COLABA.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on the 3rd proximo, on behalf of the Apollo Cotton Press Company, that desirable Piece of Ground at the corner of Thomas' Street, opposite the new Colaba Press Building, measuring about 834 square yards with the two Bungalows, in good repair thereon.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Bombay, 23rd February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, having to pull down the Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do.
" Coloured Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and, above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Pub ic, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS.
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Babcock Tank Road, Mazagon.

Wanted.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

AN ACCOUNTANT wanted, who thoroughly understands his business.

And also a Native Clerk. None need apply whose characters will not bear the strictest investigation. Applications in writing, with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to

JAMES BAPTY.
Timber Agent to W. Nicol & Co.
Forbes House, Mazagon.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—Apartments in Forbes Street, formerly the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 16th Feb. 1863.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st March next, a Godown situated at Fort in British Hotel Lane, at present in charge of Mr. P. Mialhe, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS.

18th February, 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A London-built HANSOM CAB. Price, Rupees Four hundred. Apply to the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamjee.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEWUNBAEE BRANDY, in boxes and bott

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 24th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	[ex divd. 93 per Rs. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	2½ prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	83 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,900 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	550 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shs. co.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
"	Loan 1835-36	95¾
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

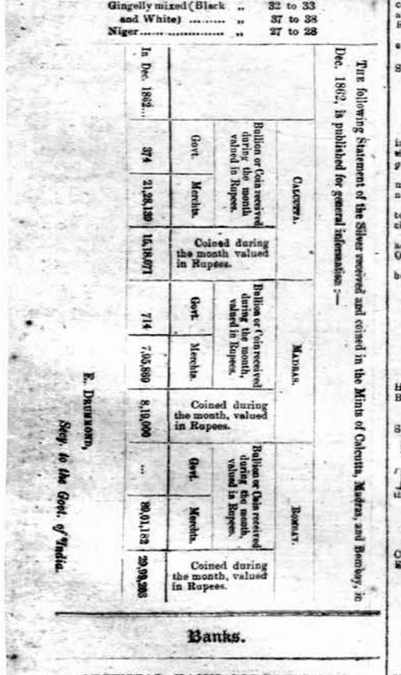
Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	10-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
To China		
To Clyde	No enquiry.	
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (21st February 1863.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	410 to 41
Old Surat	"	420 to 42
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	430 to 43
New Oomrawuttee	"	430 to 43
Old Compta	"	435 to 437
Old Dharwar Sanguinel	"	560 to 56
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veraval, ready	"	445 to 449
New Khandeish	"	425 to 43
Old Comptahee	"	440 to 44
New Accola	"	440 to 44
New Mangalore	"	445 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs.		6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	27 to 28



Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
"	¼ do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	on demand	1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s.	11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21th January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	5	"	"
Do.	" 12	"	6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE PULLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever required, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon as the followed on the 1st.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On entrusting Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 23	Pioneer (s)	Glayton	Kurrachee 29 Feb
	Tilly (s)	Cochin	19 Feb.
	Haddington	Browne	Southampton Sept.
	Bauz	Nacoda	Bushire 22 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Barque *Haddington*, from Southampton.—Spoke ships *Futty Momburruck*, off Allipie, *Minie Ahah*, off Cochin, *Coromandel* 9 days out from Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Feb. 23	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. A. Gibson; Mr. T. W. Lanergan; and 64 natives.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Cochin, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Loggett, and five children; Miss Scott; Messrs. Pierce; Palin; Carson; Browne and Campbell; the Sanfrancisco Minstrels; Mr. W. Johnson; Mr. C. E. Loggett; Mr. R. Aitken; Mr. F. Lidderdale; Mr. M. Remington; Captain Anderson; Mr R. A. Eyverett; Dr. Larkins; Mrs. Crawford, and three children; Mr. Larker; Revd. F. Gell; Miss Wilkins; Revd. Mitchell; two second class and 80 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. Jaising Hathasinghoy, Meer Goolam Babas and 152 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Good Success*, W. McGregor, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Fort William*, G. L. Castle, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Giscours*, for Havre, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Caroline Agnes.—201 bags Saltpetre, 356 I. maunds, Roopchund Dwarkadass; 50 bags Saltpetre, 108 cwt., Bomanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 2 packages Tiger Skins and Skulls, 1 package Country Oilmanstores, Jehangir Nesserwanjee and Co.

Steamer *Scindian.*—1,070 packages Rapeseed, 1,245 cwt., Fernandes; 49 frazels Coffee, 63 cwt., Fernandez.

Salsanava.—7 packages Sundries, Sorabjee Framjee.

For Liverpool.

Harmonides.—25 bales Cotton, 75½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

King of Algeria.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gunsy Tickum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Sewjee; 100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Hurrichund Mahdew; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairas; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Tranton.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Dhunjee Bhimjee Canjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 1,000 bundles Sursceeed, 500 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Nensey Damjee.

Brunelle.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ladhabhoy Nuthoo; 700 bundles Linseed, 350 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund.

Natolia.—11, bales Cotton, 38½ cwt., H. Byne.

Uncas.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Rustomjee Edulijee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund

Grey Hound.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Lilladhur Luckunny and Co.

Mornington.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Edulijee Framjee and Co.

Bosphorus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muthoradass Ragowjee.

Morino.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Zambia.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Harry Kessowjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhugwandass Hurkha.

Dawn of Hope.—350 bales Cotton, 1,255 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—91 casks Jingilly Oil, 375 cwt., Ebram Peermomud.

Tasmania.—89½ bales Wool, 118¼ cwt., J. C. Moore and Co.

Shakespear.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Cimber.—2 cases Tables and Couches, 1 box Dress, Cardwell, Parsons and Co.; 1 box Bombay Works Boxes, Martin, Young and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 2 half bales Cotton, 3¼ cwt., Muguubhoy Huttaysing; 250 bales cotton, 815, cwt., Pestonjee Byramjee Co.

Queen of England.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee, 205 bales Cotton 367¼ cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co.

Herald.—600 bags Jingillyseed, 900 cwt. Goculdass Tezpall; 1,200 bundles Sursceeed, 600 cwt., Damjee Premjee.

City of Delhi.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Veerjee Nursey and Co.; 349 bags Rapeseed, 522 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Resolute.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur and Co.; 86 bundles Linseed, 18 cwt., Nursey Jewraj; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Cursondass.

For Havre.

D. Artagnan.—110 bales Cotton, 495 cwt, Cursondass Madhowdass; 106 bales Cotton, 3,67½ cwt., Panachund Kessowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurgovind Pranjevun.

Zemindar.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Giscours.—220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Saint Helen's.

Sailor Prince.—1 box Blackwood Flower Stands, Sleeves, Hodgkinson and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 55 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co.; 184 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugonnath Ramjus

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Singapore.*—2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case Country Silk Handkerchiefs, 170 corges, Nacoda Mahomed Esmal, 1 case Piece Goods, 86 pieces, Jugunnath Ramjus.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov 20
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Studdert.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
534	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
899	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1313	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
1187	Maldon, Scala.	
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morsyshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Slap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	
1001	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 27
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Mengies.	
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
1104	Veteran, Duncan.	
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
493	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1351	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
745	Admiral, Clark.	Jan. 15
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1001	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	Nov. 29
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
2153	Bates Family, Hogg.	
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
557	Black Eagle, Mearns—Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 25
580	Bon Accord, Campbell.	
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1332	Balwark, Bainnantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 8
869	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 23
1119	Crocodile, Jennings.	Dec. 2
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustis—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 28
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 11
918	Culloden, Smith.	Dec. 14
1147	Dear Imogen, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Jan. 7
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 5
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	Jan. 13
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson, Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)	Dec. 7
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 10
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 11
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 27
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 2
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Rem

A public meeting of the "Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Reading Room and Library," will be held in its hall at Khatewady to-day, (Tuesday) at seven P.M., when the annual report of the Institution will be read. Persons, interested in the cause of native improvement are requested to attend.

Grant Road Theatre.—We call attention to an Advertisement in another column, announcing Miss Grattan's fourth performance, which takes to-morrow, Wednesday evening, when the Nautical Drama entitled *Black Ey'd Susan* is promised, together with the truly laughable Farce entitled, *How to settle Accounts with your Lanndress*. An additional attraction is promised by the first appearance of Mr. F. Bury from Poona. The acting on the former occasions has been decidedly good, and we anticipate every success to this performance.

New Pleaders.—Four of the new batch of pleaders, Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Shamrao Hareytrimbuck, Shantaram Narrayen and Morojee Cassinath yesterday presented their certificates at the Fort Police Court to Mr. Oliver for registration. The Magistrate received them very kindly and expressed a hope that they would turn out excellent and useful citizens. The pleaders thanked the Magistrate for his kind consideration towards them, and left the Court.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday at about twelve o'clock noon in a house in the Chuckla on the verge of the Esplanade. The ground floor of the building was occupied as a stable, and the first and second floors were tenanted by several Hindoo workmen. There was a quantity of hay stored in the stable and it caught fire from a spark while the wife of the ground was cooking her food, and the whole of the hay became one blaze of fire in an instant. The flames overtook the beams of the ceiling, and the conflagration thus extended to the other floors. All the inmates ran out but before any assistance could be procured, the whole of the house was enveloped inflames, and burnt to the ground. The police were soon on the spot, and rendered good service in subduing the flames with the assistance of fire engines which were supplied with Vehar water by means of a house attached to the fire plugs in the street. A portion of the roof of the adjoining house was burnt, but no further injury was done. The damage done is estimated about three to four thousand Rupees.

A Daring Robbery.—A very daring robbery attended with violence was perpetrated at Dhobee Talao on Saturday night last in the house of a Parsee who keeps a shop of China earthenware. It appears the Parsee was absent from home the whole of Saturday having gone to Mahim, and his wife went to bed with her son as usual at nine o'clock in the night. About twelve o'clock at midnight the young woman was alarmed by the presence of three ruffian-looking persons who had apparently effected their entrance into the room through a window which overlooks an adjoining gully or passage. Two of them seized the woman by the throat, gagged her mouth with a piece of cloth, and tied her hands behind her with a rope to prevent her from screaming; they also wrapped up the child under a blanket and threw it beneath the bedstead. The third one bolted the door from inside and put out the light. The three then rifled the drawers and chests, abstracting therefrom all the valuable apparel and jewellery and cash. They made up the clothes and ornaments into a bundle, and pocketed the cash which was about Rs. 500. As they were attempting to make away with their booty, the woman struggled and tried to scream, but was immediately quieted by one of the ruffians drawing out a large knife from his pocket, and threatening to kill her, at the same time tightening her bonds and otherwise ill-treating her. The noise roused one of the neighbours, who gave an alarm whereupon the ruffians jumped out of the window and escaped, leaving the bundle behind them. As the door could not be opened from outside, some of the neighbours entered the room through a window, and released the woman and her child from their helpless state. Information was given to the police, but only a clue to the robbers has yet been obtained.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 23rd February 1863.

Broach.—Fine, S.W.
Bulsar.—Fair, S.W. light.
Kolapore.—Fair, N.E. light.
Kurrachee.—Clear, N.E.
Surat.—Cool and fair.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 21st February 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	„	2,938,747
Other Deposits	„	13,810,049
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	566,213
Rest	„	456,816
Rupees		22,996,825

Assets

Government Securities	Rs.	1,394,608
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	„	3,632,221
Credit Accounts on do. do.		658,041
Bills discounted	„	7,012,127
Dead Stock	„	312,452
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	2,405,064
Cash and Currency Notes	„	7,582,312
Rupees		22,996,825

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

A decrease in public Deposits of		201,024
An increase in other Deposits of		268,061
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of		7,974
An increase in the Rest of		53,916
A decrease in Government Securities of		1,250,579
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of		98,800
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of		54,200
A decrease in Bills Discounted of		72,301
A decrease in Dead Stock of		22,723
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of		271,965
An increase in cash and currency notes of		1,122,017

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—23rd Feb. 1863.
(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Theft of Sheeting Cloth.—Dyal Purshotum, Harkisson Ramdass and Gunga, a woman, who were thrice remanded during the last month, on a charge of stealing six pieces of sheeting cloth, the property of Suddanund Shreecrustna, have been fully committed to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

Culpable Homicide on Board the Ship "Feroze Shah."—Isaac Bell, Second Mate of the Ship *Feroze Shah*, was charged with culpable homicide.

Mr. Keir appeared for the defendant.

Edoo Curreem solemnly affirmed,—I am a Calasee, a Chatreewalla on board the British Ship *Feroze Shah*, now in Bombay harbour. We arrived from Calcutta five or six days ago. I know a Calasee of the *Feroze Shah* named Abdool. On the Sunday before last while at sea on the passage to Bombay, about four o'clock in the morning, after the ship had put about, the second mate called to the chattreewallas to heave the log. I and Matoo, Alarasee and Abdool got up to do this. I took the reel and we sent Abdool to get the glass. He was rather long in bringing the glass, the Second Mate Mr. Bell asked him why he was so long. He said he could not find it. Then the second mate struck the said Abdool a violent blow with his fist on the right side, and Abdool fell down. Abdool put his hand to his chest, and said *Bapre, Bapree*. Then the second mate kicked him saying "get up." The second mate kicked him on the buttocks. When Abdool got up, still holding his hand to his chest, the second officer gave him two or four blows with his fist, one on the right side, one below the chest, and one in the upper part of the chest. Then Abdool cried out *Bapree, Bapree*, and could not stand, the second mate then called him a *soor* and told him to go forward. As we had been at work the whole of that night, I then went to sleep on the poop. At five o'clock we got up to wash decks, and shortly afterwards in consequence of information I received I went forward, and found the said Abdool lying on a blanket on the deck, near the cooking place, dead. His face was swollen, and there was a little blood in his mouth. The said Abdool was previously in good health, strong, and I believe that the said Abdool died from the effects of the blow which the second mate, Mr. Bell gave him in the region of the liver. I did not make any report to the Captain about the second mate having struck Abdool. I did not make a report, through fear of oppression, as every body gets beaten, and as that was Sunday and we should have to muster in clean clothes, I thought the Captain would then ask us, as the man had not been sick. Through fear we did not report to the Captain.

Alarasee Lomeea deposed,—I am a Calasee on board the ship *Feroze Shah*. About four o'clock A.M., on Sunday before last the second mate called out to heave the log. Then the second mate struck me, then struck one Abdool on both sides with his fist, caught him by the throat, kicked him and threw him down. Abdool cried out *mahera Bapree*, and then went forward. Then I went to sleep on the poop and about five o'clock I saw the said Abdool, dead. He was on the portside forward. His face was swollen, and blood had fallen out of his mouth on his face. He was in good health previously and believe that he died from the blows that he received here, here, and here (witness indicates right and left side and upper part of chest.) I made no report to any body.

Mr. Keir asked his worship to allow him to cross-examine the above witnesses.

The Magistrate said that he could not allow Mr. Keir to cross-examine the witness in the absence of the defendant.

The Magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued immediately for the apprehension of the defendant.

Forgery.—The prisoners Tullu Bance, Kadaroo Boonyardee, Rukba Sukkajee, Hukma Nanukjee and Balajee Babarao, were again placed at the bar charged with forgery in having used as genuine a forged document.

Coostna Dolajee stated.—I am a grocer and keep my shop at Dysur I am an uncle and partner of the prisoner Hukma. I know the prisoners Rukhba, Hukma and Balajee Babarao. On a Thursday fifteen or twenty days ago the prisoner Balajee came to our shop, at seven o'clock in the evening bringing two bank notes for twenty-five rupees each, and asked for fifty rupees on them. The Patell was at our shop, he looked at the notes and said they were old notes for twenty-five rupees each. Thirty five rupees in silver and fifteen rupees in copper were then given to Balajee in the presence of the Patell. I can not say exactly whether these A and B are the same notes given by Ballajee and received by me. On the same night I sent the prisoner Hukma with these two notes and twenty-five rupees in cash to make purchases in Bombay.

Balajee Babarao (one of the prisoners) observed.—"I know nothing at all about it."

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case until Thursday next the twenty-sixth instant at twelve o'clock P.M.—*Adjourned until Thursday.*

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.
(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

34 Kesowjee Wagjee *vs.* Alexander Deachar. (Part heard.)
39 Khemjee Doongersey *vs.* The same.
40 Chuggunbhoy Munsookbhoy *vs.* Jaiseeram Kesowram.
44 Pallonjee Framjee *vs.* Meerza Ally Jan.
46 Premabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Aba Sha Sabutally.
48 Chuttoorbhooj Nursig and another *vs.* Manock Cuttumsey and another.

Before Mr. Justice Couch.

19 Cooverjee Premjee *vs.* Daniel Kavanagh.
25 Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee.
31 Joravurmull Sewlall and another *vs.* Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.
33 Gullabhoy Khanbhoy *vs.* Lalljee Hurchand.

John Marriot, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 23rd February 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 23rd February 1863.
(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Gunpatrao Suckaram vs. *Suckajee Dadhoy and another.*

This was an action to recover the sum of six rupees eleven annas and three pies, money advanced as wages, and for material for implements to enable the first defendant to perform the work of cutting stone.

The plaintiff stated, that he held an agreement from the first defendant, and the second defendant had stood security for the former one for the due fulfilment of the contract. He had paid him the sum of five rupees and had supplied him with steel to the amount of Rs. 1-11-3 for the purpose of making implements for cutting stone, in which work the defendant was to be engaged.

The first defendant said, he had worked for a month for plaintiff and he ought to have received eight annas a day during that period. He had received no steel.

A Carkoon in the service of the plaintiff stated, that the defendant had done work for four or eight days, and that the work was entered in the workman's names, when it was done. The steel was given to Urjoon.

Another witness said, he lived on charity but was plaintiff's partner, and that the defendant did not work at all. The steel was given to the defendant and not to Urjoon as the former witness nad said Suckaram the Carkoon might have said it was delivered to Urjoon. He said it was delivered to the defendant.

The second defendant said, he was security for the first defendant's due performance of his contract and that they were working together. The first defendant had only worked for two days as he could not do the work properly. The steel was delivered to Suckajee the defendant. Suckaram was present, who weighed the steel and delivered it.

His Honor observed that it struck him that the plaintiff and second defendant were combined in this matter. The plaintiff knew nothing about the affair at all and brought the Carcoon to corroborate the statement that no work was done. He (the witness) then said he did work for a month or fourteen days. He was called to prove that the steel was sold, and instead of that he said it was delivered to Urjoon. One paid a muster roll of the workmen was kept, another that it was not. The wording in the summons "as per agreement" which was unstamped, rendered that document not receivable in this Court. The plaintiff had totally failed to prove his case. His Honor would therefore give a verdict for the defendant. The second defendant, however, did not deserve a verdict, and he might be sued as the security.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Saturday, 21st February 1863.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co. vs. *Munsookhoy Bhuggobhoy.*

Mr. White and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, for plaintiffs.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee, for defendant.

The plaintiffs are merchants and the defendant is a Hindoo banker and merchant residing at Ahmedabad and carrying on business in Bombay by means of a moonim. The action was brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 21,300 being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the defendant committing a breach of his two contracts in not delivering 125 candies of Dhollera cotton. By a contract dated 21st May 1862, the defendant agreed to sell to plaintiffs 75 candies of Dhollera cotton at the rate of Rs. 243 per candy, and by a similar contract dated the following day, he agreed to sell 50 candies of cotton at Rs. 247. The plaintiffs claimed the difference between the contract price and market price on the day of the breach of contract. The defendant pleaded, first, non-assumpsit; 2nd, traverse of the plaintiffs' readiness and willingness to accept the goods; 3rd, traverse of the plaintiffs' request to deliver the goods; 4th, that the contracts were rescinded before breach by mutual consent. There was no time fixed in the two contracts for the delivery, but, according to law, it was presumed that delivery was to be taken within a reasonable time. It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs that about ten days after the contract was entered into they applied to the defendant for delivery that they selected four bales out of a lot shewn to them, and that he had no more cotton which they could take, that he failed to perform his part of the contract in consequence of the prices of cotton having risen considerably in the following month of July, and that he refused to deliver the cotton contracted for. On behalf of the defendant it was shewn that the plaintiffs put off taking delivery of the cotton, owing to a fall in price, and that he had once denied all knowledge of the contract for the purchase of fifty candies. It was proved that the prices of cotton continued declining soon after the contracts had been entered into, until the beginning of the month of July when they began to rise again, and that defendant had a large store of cotton ready to be delivered, and that he delivered cotton to two or three merchants under contracts entered at the same time. From the evidence which was given at great length, the Court came to the conclusion that there was no breach of contract committed by the defendant, and entered a verdict in his favour.—*Verdict for defendant with costs.*

POONA.

Nearly Roasted.—The *Poona Observer's* Mahableshwar correspondent relates the following strange occurrence:

By the way a most curious incident occurred in Satara a few days ago. A native man who was given up for defunct was bathed according to custom besmeared with the red stuff *goolall*, and ashes, placed on bamboo sticks and finally walked off to give him his last due, a good roasting, but whilst on the way to the river up he gets and wished very politely to know where he was being carried to. Those who composed the funeral party were frightened out of their wits, and were going to take to their heels, under the impression of the poor man turning a ghost, but eventually they were convinced that he was in his proper senses, and with unquestionable astonishment unbound him and accompanied him back. He looked more like a ghost with all the goolall and ashes about him than a human being. I am almost inclined to believe that the poor man was in a trance; this will I hope convince the natives so far as to the advisability of keeping their dead for at least twelve hours before committing them to their last resting place.

SIND.

Our Export Trade.—The total value of the Export Trade of Kurrachee for January, the statistics of which will be given in our next, is computed to Rs. 30,66,922-14, to say nothing of the value of re-exports, which amounted to Rs. 53,823. To London Rs. 2,32,095, the shipments comprising chiefly Oil Seeds, Cotton, Wool, Indigo, and Saltpetre; re-exports, Rs. 23,738; to France, exclusively Jinjelly seed, valued at Rs. 1,08,723; to Bombay, Rs. 26,03,614; the principal items comprised Cotton, Bajree, Indigo, colored Cotton Piece Goods, Ghee, Kismiss, Saltpetre, Jinjelly seed, Rapeseed, Cashmere Shawls, Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Wool, and Grain; re-exports, Rs. 27,062; to Goa, Rs. 9,287; to Muscat, Rs. 46,813; re-exports Rs. 7,912; to Mekran, Rs. 3,044; to Malabar, Rs. 180; to Guzerat, Rs. 42,837; the bulk of the articles consisting of Grain and Oil seeds; to the Concan, Rs. 1,003; to Kutch and Katywar, Rs. 28,828, the items comprising principally Rice and Jinjelly seed; re-exports Rs. 19,319.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Feb. 20.*

Highway Robberies.—Shah Mahomed, a Syed, while returning to Candahar, after selling his goods in Kurrachee, was waylaid at a village about five miles beyond Mugger Peer, by two of his countrymen, and robbed of Rs. 100, and two camels. The Tuppedar at Mugger Peer, on being informed of the circumstance, sent a party of police after the delinquents, who have been apprehended, and are now in Kurrachee, awaiting trial. Almost a similar occurrence to the above befel a Puthan, named Mahomed Zumhan, who was returning to Candahar, with a large sum of money, and two bales of cotton which he was unable to dispose of here. It appears that as night set in he halted at a little below Mugger Peer, and took the precaution of placing his bag of money under the bales of cotton, on which he reposed for the night. On awaking in the morning he found one of the bales of cotton missing,—but the money and remaining bale were untouched. The man returned to Kurrachee, and lodged a complaint before the Fouzdar, who has despatched a party of police in quest of the robbers.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The following Address was presented to Lord Elgin at Cawnpore, by the British Indian Association of Oudh:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin & Kincardine K.S., G.C.B., & K.S.I., Viceroy & Governor General of India.

May it please your Lordship.—We, the undersigned, composing the Committee of the B. I. Association of this Province, a Society formed of all the Native Talooqdars of Oudh, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with these few words of cordial welcome to our Tair hint. We have been deeply interested in what we have learnt through various channels of your Lordship's career as a Statesman, a descendant and representative of the illustrious and chivalrous House of Bruce, and Administrator in the West and a Diplomatist in the East, and we are confident that in the enlarged sphere of public action to which it has pleased Her Majesty's Government to call you, your eminent abilities will find a still more fitting and worthy field of exertion. You are happy, My Lord in being the successor of a Nobleman whose just and benign policy has restored a well-founded peace to our recently distracted country that policy we heartily commend to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, and we do this in the assurance that it will be well sustained by your own convictions and official course as the Vicerôy of our Gracious Sovereign.

We cannot doubt, My Lord, that that career of unwonted prosperity on which the Empire has surely entered, will, under the blessing of his All Merciful God and the wise application of your admirable talents as an Administrator, be carried forward to a glorious destiny.

We are confident, My Lord, that the noble cause of national education, and the development of the material resources and industries of the country, will receive the benefit of your best attention and enlarged experience. We are sure, My Lord, you will give your voice for the enactment of equal laws and the just administration of the same to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Hindoostan.

In this confidence and spirit of good will, we again say, welcome to our fatherland. May health and happiness and peaceful and prosperous rule be granted you by the Great Father and Sovereign of the Universe. We have the honor to be, My Lord,—Your Lordship's most devoted and faithful subjects and servants.

(Signed by the gentlemen who compose the Committee of the Association.

His Lordship enquired who was the President of the Association, and the Chief Commissioner informed His Lordship that Maharajah Drigbijey Singh of Bulrampore was the President, and Maharajah Maun Singh, the Vice President, and that the former being on a sporting excursion to the distant Terai Jungles was unavoidably absent, or else he would have been too glad to pay his respect to His Excellency.

His Lordship in reply was glad to find that the landed aristocracy of Oudh devoted their attention to questions affecting the general interest and submitted their ideas to Government through their Association. Such a course was alike beneficial to the people and useful to the Government.—*Sumachar Hindoostani, Feb.* 14.

CHINA.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES.

We have just learnt with much concern that nearly the whole of the French Naval and Military forces at Shanghai are to leave immediately in consequence of the alarming news received from Saigon by the last mail. This step will be taken by Admiral Jorrais, the new Naval Commander-in-chief, on his own responsibility. It would appear that the Emperor of Cochin China has repudiated the new treaty with France; and that the province of Saigon is in open revolt against the French located there—who we learn have been massacred in large numbers through the perfidy of the king.

Admiral Jorrais proceeds from this port first to Manila, as it is his intention to raise an auxiliary force of about two thousand Manilaman, and with these reinforcements proceed direct to Saigon. He takes with him the *Renomme*, flag Ship, *Semiramis* and all the available Ships of War on the station, also 300 rank and file of the 3rd Algerine Infantry; leaving Captain Faucon, lately in command of the *Renomme*, as representative of the French Naval and Military force here. The latter will consist of the remainder of the Infantry, some 200 strong, and the Franco-Chinese corps under the command of M. Bonfoe *ensign-de-vaisseau*.

This sudden withdrawal of the force of our allies at a critical time, will tend to complicate still farther the state of affairs at Shanghai and Soonkiong, and render it more difficult than ever to effect any reduction in the forces of Her Britannic Majesty, whose detention here last year was entirely owing to the continued necessity for the protection and security of British interests in this disturbed province.—*D. S. & C. News.*

AUSTRALIA.

Appalling catastrophe at Bicheno—13 lives lost.—On Saturday last a boat under the charge of James Clunie, or as he was better known by the name of Deaf Jim, left the Seymour Mines to proceed to Bicheno, a distance of about 15 miles. In addition to Clunie in charge of the boat, were the following passengers.—Charles Bones and wife, Platt and wife, and four children; W. Knowles and wife, (three children left behind), James Wishers, W. Fisten. All the information that can be gathered is as follows:—A son of one of the passengers was left behind on the beach, and he states that when the boat was some distance from the land it capsized. Shortly after, the attention of Mr. Swift, the manager of the mines was called to the fact that a boat was coming in, and on proceeding to the spot a distance of about four miles from the place where they started, he saw the boat come in—washed up—without any of its passengers. And it is only too evident from this fact and statement made by the boy that the whole must have met with a watery grave. Up to this morning none of the bodies have been found. A small bag evidently used for flour, some razors, a pocket-book known to belong to one of the miners, and a few other articles are all that have been found at present. This melancholy accident has created a great sensation in the district. I regret to add that more than one of the passengers were under the influence of drin... —Correspondent *Launceston Examiner*, Dec. 31.

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN SHIP KATE HOOPER.

This fine ship has been totally destroyed by fire in Hobson's Bay. The fire was first d... morning about half-past twelve o'clock on Monday. The first person to give the alarm was the discharging clerk, who immediately called the chief officer. It was then ascertained that the fire was burning in one of the cabins. The ship's company were at once called, and the carpenter ordered to cut the deck away immediately above the cabin. This being done, water was poured down and fire extinguished, but no sooner was the danger considered to be over than a second conflagration burst out in two other cabins, and the flames gradually gained the mastery over all the exertions used not only by the ship's company but by the Government and other ships' boats, that, as soon as the alarm was given, were in attendance. The steam tug Hercules took the ship in two, got her clear of the shipping, and finally placed her on shore just of the Sugar Refinery works, where she lay smouldering. The Kate Hooper arrived on the 15th inst. from Hong Kong, and had a very valuable cargo for Melbourne and Sydney, only about half of which had been discharged. The captain was not on board at the time and only heard of the disaster in the morning. He, as also every one else belonging to her, have lost their all. The ship, it is stated, was not insured, but the cargo is supposed to be partially so. The fire is supposed to have been caused by one of the stewards, a Chinaman, who, it is feared, immediately on the fire being ignited, jumped overboard and was drowned, as all efforts to discover him have proved fruitless.—*News of the Week, Jan.* 2.

THE FUNERAL OF BURKE AND WILLS.

The final and last scene connected with the exploration of Messrs. Burke and Wills was on Wednesday presented to the citizens of Melbourne. The bones of these unfortunate men, or rather such portions as the party sent in quest of them could obtain, were in the presence of thousands deposited in the Melbourne Cemetery. Let us hope that the rude hand of man will here let them rest, and that the dust will no more be raised from its kindred dust for the purpose of adding to what was evidently considered by the spectators of yesterday—the condemnation and degradation of those who intended the pageant to minister to their glorification. At an early hour of the morning it was evident that, the more immediate matters of daily business being disposed of, the trading community generally would pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished explorers by partially closing their places of business. After noon the closing became general and the principal establishments were entirely closed throughout the city. Along the road taken by the procession not a single shop could be observed as open, and from many of the windows symbols of mourning in the shape of black drapery relieved by white rosettes were visible. At the junction of Swanston and Bourke street a festoon of crape was suspended across the sheet and extended from the Royal Mail to Bignell's Hotel. Pendant from the centre were two angels painted on canvass, and from their hands were made to hang chaplets of laurel, the letters B and W, in laurel also, being intertwined with the chaplets.

During the march of the procession the band of the Castlemaine Rifle Volunteer Regiment played the airs customary on such mournful occasions. The line of road was throughout well kept by the police, but the stoppages customary to lengthened processions would occasionally occur.

The Dean read the service in a most imposing manner, and the coffins were placed in the vault which was built of brick and covered with plaster, the bed of the vault on which the coffins are to rest being made of large slabs of stone about three inches thick. The funeral service being concluded, the firing party, commanded by Superintendent Lyttleton, was then called to attention and received the command to load with blank cartridges and fire three volleys in the air. After each volley, fired with great precision, one of the drummers of the Castlemaine band gave the usual roll in really military style.—*Id., Jan.* 23.

STUART'S EXPEDITION.

(South Australian Register, 19th December.)

As Mr. Stuart's journal will not be published for some eight or ten days, our readers will doubtless in the meantime be glad to have an opportunity of persuing such statements from other sources as are on record relative to the country which has now been opened up, and which lies between the scrub passed through by Mr. Stuart and the seacoast which formed the terminus of his journey northward. We are fortunately able to supply full particulars on this subject from having obtained a copy of Leichardt's journal, which contains a detailed description of that part of Arnheim's Land which lies between the Roper River and Van Diemen's Gulf—the same country, in fact, which Stuart has now passed through.

When Leichardt described this country in 1846, public attention was struck with his account of the magnificent scenery which he had passed through but though a strong impression was produced, the new country appeared to the people of these colonies so far distant and so completely unconnected with existing settlements that no more immediate results were anticipated from this exploration than very timely if his track had been in Borneo or Java. But *now* the case is different. The glowing description given by Leichardt of a country separated from Sydney and Adelaide by a dangerous journey of many thousand miles will be applied in the diary of Stuart to a country within easy access of our northern boundary, and likely, at a very early date, to be occupied by stock from this colony. When Mr. Stuart states that the public will be astonished to learn the particulars of this part of his journey; and when Mr. Kekwick remarks, as he does in a communication given elsewhere, that the beauty of some part of the country, with its palm trees and other tropical vegetation, was remarkable, our readers will have no difficulty in understanding the extent of these expressions from the report which Leichardt has given of the same region.

The Roper River, which Stuart struck soon after getting through the belt of scrub, is thus described by Leichardt:—"As far as the tide extends this river is from 150 to 200 yards broad—deep, with steep banks, lined with dense hedges of the pandanus, of the drooping tea-tree, and several other bush trees, amongst which jasmine in blossom rendered the air fragrant with the perfume of its flowers. Vines hung from trees to trees, and a fine leguminous climber, with green flowers, big pods, and big brown seeds, grew in abundance." These seeds, crushed and boiled, formed, it is said, a very nutritious food. Speaking of the Roper in another part of his journal, Leichardt says:—"The country along the river is open and timbered, particularly its upper part, which opens into fine plains, and would be well adapted for pastoral purposes. There are, however, many rocky ranges, bluff isolated hills, and mountains which frequently approach the river, and render the travelling along its banks difficult."

The South Alligator and the East Alligator are afterwards fully described by the same explorer. He says:—"The valley of the upper East Alligator, which I rather should call Goose River (for nowhere we observed so many geese, and what is called an alligator is no alligator, but a crocodile) is one of the most romantic spots I have ever seen in my wanderings. A broad valley, level, with the most luxuriant verdure; abrupt hills and ranges rising everywhere along its east and west sides; apparently at the end to the northern extremity; lagoons forming fine sheets of water scattered over it; and a creek, though with salt water, winding through it." Descending from the high land through which these rivers run, and approaching the coast now reached by Mr. Stuart, but more to the eastward, Leichardt gives a full account of the low country around Van Diemen's Gulf, and of the natural things which attracted his attention was the appearance of buffalo tracks, which increased as the expedition near the sea shore. Describing this part of the country Leichardt says:—"The stringy-bark, the melalucca gum, and the leguminous iron-bark are the prevailing timber. The cypress pine is abundant on the neck of the peninsula, the cabbage-palm with long pinnetified leaves grows along some of the creeks and even on the ridges, and forms a grove and almost a forest at Mortejolk. Along the creeks and in the swamps the tea-tree grows to a stately size, and yields an excellent timber. The small fan-leaved palm is very abundant; the little goose-berry-tree becomes a low scrub." As the party proceeded, herds of buffalo were seen until, as Leichardt says, the whole country became as closely covered with buffalo tracks as a well-stocked run in New South Wales could be with bullock tracks.

The natives whom Leichardt met in the neighbourhood of Van Diemen's Gulf were friendly. Many of them used Malay words, and some of them from having been in contact with sailors were acquainted with a little English. Some attempts at thefts were detected amongst them, but there was exhibited none of that ferocity which had been met with amongst the natives on the other side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The chief result of his journey through this country was, he thought, that it demonstrated the existence of a practicable route between the eastern part of the continent and the Alligator Rivers. It seems never to have entered into his imagination that the fine country which he was passing through could be possibly approached from South Australia, or that the magnificent rivers which he was descending would at any time be regarded as possible outlets for a commercial trade between these colonies and the Indian Ocean.

Gregory, who in 1856 made a journey from the Victoria River, around the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, to New South Wales, passed at no great distance beyond the belt of scrub which Mr. Stuart has now penetrated. It was an object with Gregory to keep as far inland as possible. But with the country towards the centre of the continent looked so hopeless that he went round by the Roper River, and availed himself of that useful stream as Leichardt had before, and as Stuart has now done, though for a different purpose. Gregory describes the country in the neighbourhood of the Roper as the best with which he met after leaving the Victoria. The ranges he found there were feed and water for were of basalt, and... This concurrent testimony stock in abundance. ... around the Roper is in favour of the country ... Mr Stuart's chart valuable, for it appears, from a... the tableland that it is by way of this river that ... reached. It and the sea-coast beyond must be reached. It is in that direction, after failing in all others, that he has now succeeded in penetrating the belt of country which repelled him in his last expedition—the bad country which made Gregory shun the interior, and which had previously caused Leichardt to hug the coast as much as possible. It is by way of the Roper that the whole river system of Arnheim's land can be reached.

By bringing this valuable coast country into direct communication with South Australia Mr. Stuart has done more than he would if he had explored new lands in the interior. He might have shown us, as some explorer doubtless will before long, what kind of region lies between the centre of the continent and Western Australia. An immense country never yet trodden by the foot of white man there still remains to be examined. But no discovery of new territory could be half so important as this extension of Mr. Stuart's previous track to a part of the coast which is supplied with good harbours, and backed by a fertile tableland, across which vast rivers take their course downward to the sea. We look upon this extension as practically giving South Australia another sea frontage. By a coincidence, which we have a right to accept as a good omen, the great river which Mr. Stuart followed down already bears the name of Adelaide, and is thus associated with South Australia in the minds of all persons. Speaking of names, however, we are reminded that "Van Diemen's Gulf" will never do as the permanent designation of the inlet at the termination of Mr. Stuart's route. The Home Government had to relieve Tasmania of a similar appellation, and in this case they cannot do better than alter the name of this locality to "Stuart's Gulf."

The South Australian papers inform us of the return of Mr Stuart, the explorer, regarding whose safely some uneasiness had begun to be felt. The object of his expedition into the interior had been fully accomplished. The dense scrub, which Mr Stuart was unable to penetrate in 1851, was again met with, but by immense exertions of the party they got through it in about six weeks. A course was then pursued to the north and afterwards to the north-east and in about lat. 15·50' a large river, supposed to be a branch of the Roper, was struck. This was followed up through good country to the main Roper River, which was traced to its sources in hilly or rocky ground. The party then crossed several creeks running in a N.E. direction and reached a tableland in lat. 13·50' and long. 132·30'. Crossing the tableland, a large river was found with a strong current, passing through a well grassed country. This river, which ran in a northerly direction, was followed for some time and the party then struck due east for about 10 to 15 miles and then due north, until they came to the sea shore in Van Diemen's Gulf, 30 miles east of Cape Hotham and thus not far from Port Essington. This was on the 24th July, and a flag was planted on the beach on the following day. Mr Stuart, leaving his party here, made a rapid journey across to the Gulf of Carpentaria and on his return the expedition commenced their homeward route. The expedition lasted abont ten months and during the whole time water was found in abundance, except on two or three occasions during a period that they were without it being two days and a half. Some of the country beyond the scrub was of the most excellent character and well adapted for agricultural purposes, and the timber, although of a stunted growth, was straight and clean; whilst the palm trees give a foreign and oriental appearance to the scene. The rocks found here and there appeared to be similar in appearance to those met with in the gold bearing formations. The whole of the party returned in excellent health with the exception of Mr Stuart, who was attacked by scurvy and reached South Australia in a very exhausted state. The natives were met with in considerable numbers and were disposed to be troublesome, but their attacks were easily repelled, as they invariably decamped when a few shots were fired over their heads. The continent of Australia has thus been traversed from the extreme south to the north.

Mr Stuart will receive the sum of £2,000 which was voted by the South Australian Legislature in 1859 to the first explorer who should cross the northern west coast.

A Melbourne paper makes the following remarks regarding the country explored by Mr Stuart.

"The lands laid open by Burke have been very inconsiderately and prematurely handed over by the Colonial office to the custody and disposal of Queensland, whose Government and inhabitants had nothing to do with their discovery, and only interposed a subsequent and superfluous finger in their further examination. But South Australia is in a position to turn to her own immediate profit the fruits of her exploring enterprise. Vast tracts of the new country added to her domains are available for pastoral purposes; and there is also an extensive region with a tropical climate, but, at the same time, well watered and "the best alluvial soil in the world" adapted for agriculture." Stuart suggest that the opportunity thus presented should be utilised at once for cotton cultivation, and he very practically recommends "young men out of employment and who often prefer the lazy life of a shepherd to more active occupation, to push boldly out into the interior which he has disclosed, and there cultivate cotton for the supply of the English market." There is no reason why the preparations for growing this incrative crop should be confined as at present to the coast districts of Queensland and northern New South Wales. Much of the interior is just as well adapted for the culture, and the transport of bales of cotton down the great rivers, or in bullock drays, or in time from some localities on the backs of camels, will pay at least as well as the present transport of bales of wool. An extensive cotton field is indeed one of the many valuable commercial opportunites opened up by the gallant march of recent Australian exploration."—*Singapore Free Press, Jan.* 29.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT KHANDALLA.

(From the Poona Observer, Feb. 21.)

The enquiry into this case was resumed on Thursday last the 19th instant, before C. W. Harrison, Esq., Magistrate of Khandalla, when the following additional evidence was taken.

Thursday, February 19.

Chinto Nilkunt, Foujdar of Khandalla, being sworn, is further examined, and states:—After the January 1863, I reported to the Magistrate that all the policemen, now in Court, with the exception of prisoner No. 5, were present at the disturbance. I also stated what arms each of them carried. That report was made upon information I received from Police Havildar No. 329 (prisoner No. 14), Naik No. 1099, prisoner (No. 10), and a sepoy, No. 913, named Babajee Balshett. I am certain that prisoner No. 5 was at the police office throughout the disturbance, as I saw him asleep in the guard-room when I left to go to the Magistrate's office, and I also saw him come out of it when I returned.

Cross-examined by prisoner's Vakeel:—I saw prisoner No. 4 take his cap off in the Magistrate's office just after the disturbance, and shew blood on his head, but I did not examine his head to see if he had any wound. He had on his head long hair. At the same time, I heard prisoner No. 1 say, that his hand was injured by a blow, and I noticed that it was swollen the next day. I saw with one of the gentlemen a stick, with which I think it was possible to inflict a wound which would have bled. I did not notice that the gentlemen were brought to my office as prisoners.

Subhana bin Ragoojee, a Mahratta aged 30 years, No. 187 (prisoner No. 1) is examined and states:—About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the disturbance, I being at the Fouzdar's office, the Naik, prisoner No. 3, called out to me, saying, he was going to fetch some horsekeepers, and that I was to accompany him. I first drank some water, and followed him, taking with me a small stick. Soon after I saw four gentlemen near the bridge, and two horsekeepers, with horses, in advance of them. The Naik called to the horsekeepers to turn back, and at this time he came up to the gentlemen and was having some discussion with them, which I did not hear, as I was about 20 paces behind. I then saw, one of the gentlemen lay hold of the Naik's hands, and going up, I said to the gentleman, "Why do you interfere with the Naik, we must do our duty." The Naik while he was thus held back by the gentleman, told me to go and bid the ghorawallas return. I was going to them, when another gentleman came up to me, and wanted to see my number, as I thought I was only obeying orders, and that the gentleman had no business to look at my number, I put my hands over the plate of my belt. The same gentleman drew them away, and gave me a blow on the side with his fist, which made me immediately sit down, and soon after he snatched away my stick and struck me with it on the back of my hand so severely, that the pain made me insensible. I did not see any of the gentlemen struck. I believe a crowd of people were there at the time, I cannot say what occ

lead to the necessity of employing armed force for their suppression." And Sir Charles Wood further remarks, what is certainly true, that 'the necessity of affording protection to such scattered Europeans as might settle on such tracts would render their occupation by British subjects a source rather of weakness than of strength, in a political sense, to the British Government. The Minister, fully supported by all the experienced revenue officers in his Council, considers the price fixed upon the land to be wholly inadequate and unequal, observing that 'the proposal to divide all the unassessed and unclaimed lands throughout all India into two classes, unencumbered and jungle, and to sell the land of each class at an uniform price per acre, appears to be untenable;' and he adds in illustration, 'A tract enjoying every advantage of soil, climate, and situation, placed perhaps close to a navigable river or in the immediate vicinity of a projected railway station, is to be dealt with as if of no more value than a tract of sandy desert far removed from all means of irrigation, and even from communication with other districts. This rule is, therefore, disallowed, and another substituted,—that an upset price is to be fixed by the local authority on each proposed grant, and the land is then to be sold by public auction, due notice having been previously given.

It is further directed that no block of land should be put up to auction until fully surveyed; that extended advertisement should be given, and other precautions which iseem judicious are suggested.

And then, as regards the nice point of prior existing claims, Sir Charles Wood considers that in a regular government it is not competent for the executive authority, by a mere resolution in council, to disallow and override the existing law of the land as ruled in all courts; that the Statute of Limitation which fixed a minimum term of twelve years for the production of such claims, would come in direct collision with the Resolution which fixed the term at thirty days in fact, although compensation was conditionally allowed for a further term of one year. And as regards compensation, it is clear that the original proprietor of an estate was not bound to commute his right in real property because a bungling or partial collector had chosen to sell his land to a compatriot. According to the law he might demand the thing itself. The action would lie from the date of allotment; the claim would not die out under twelve years, and for that period at least the grant would be recoverable in due course of law, or the grantee's right must be upheld contrary to the law. The question would be still more complicated in ryotwaree districts, in respect to which the Resolution laid down that any land might be sold which 'had been out of cultivation for five years.' The Home Government anticipates that 'claimants without number will spring up, causing a most serious embarrassment to the Local Government.'

The Minister annuls the rule under which estates to any amount were to be held in reserve for the future benefit of actual grantees.

As regards the redemption of land revenue, which the Minister considers to be by far the most important portion of the Resolution, it is observed 'that the measure has generally been advocated with the object of promoting the settlement of Europeans in India;' but it is pointed out that the Government could not fairly sanction the redemption of a public tax by one section of the community, and deny the same privilege to the remainder; that the limitation therefore to one-tenth must become a dead letter, or give rise to well-founded discontent; that a general redemption of land revenue would overwhelm the treasury with money, and leave all future governments sure of a large deficit; and that the whole question was surrounded by difficulties which required at any rate very careful consideration. Sir C. Wood considers, therefore, that if the power of redeeming was extended at the discretion of the Local Government so as to include lands required for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and other similar purposes, it would probably meet every case for which provision need be made.

The rest of the despatch is devoted to the subject of the perpetual settlement of revenue in all India, which, under certain restrictions, Sir Charles Wood, supported by the opinion of Sir John Lawrence, but in opposition to the views of Mr. Mangles, is willing to sanction. This is a separate question, and must be separately discussed.

Now, as regards the sale of waste lands, we fully concur in the views taken by the Minister of State and his council as far as they go. If unknown quantities of land are to be sold at a nominal price to strangers and pilgrims and not sojourners, assuredly it is needful to take due precaution against the confliction of prior claims, the heart-burnings and jealousies of ousted proprietors, and such other evils as crop up with every course of law; but besides and before all these practical difficulties, a question of principle present itself, which does not seem to have been considered by either government.

Has the British Government, constitutionally or legally, any power or right to alienate on a large scale the land of India, by deed of gift or sale, in fee simple, free from all claim by any future government, municipality or other party, and as a transferable and inheritable estate?

It appears to us that any legitimate authority possessed by the British Government is, in fact, inherited from previous rulers, and when not prescribed by statute, is limited by immemorial usage, which represents the common law of India. The due observance of this law or usage is perhaps the only bond under which we can fairly claim the allegiance of the subject.

We are not aware that the British Government has ever acquired any new right over the inhabitants, by conquest, treaty, or otherwise; and it is quite certain that whenever a native sovereign or prince was set aside, we introduced our Government with a full promise and understanding that we undertook to govern the people in all their rights and privileges of person and property. Our title to govern India rests upon these conditions; and as a general rule, we guaranteed a better protection than had before been given, as the reason of our intrusion.

We think we may affirm without dispute, that the project of selling the common lands of India, as a Government measure, is wholly unprecedented, and that the grant to the public lands of the people as an invasion of their general rights. We believe that no Badshah or Nuwaub under Mahomedan or Moghul rule, or rajah under any ancient or modern Hindoo dynasty, has ever attempted to sell, or has assumed the right of selling, to individual proprietors, any portion of the land in fee simple, at any price, whether real or nominal.

Land has certainly been alienated, both as jaghires and in enam or gift; for public service, both civil and military; for the support of religious institutions; for purposes of charity, public and private; and on military tenure, for the support of troops; and sometimes, we admit, profligate ministers and sordid petty chieftains have sold or granted land in small quantities to favourites, or for large fees, called 'Nuzuranah;' but such sales and gifts have always been repudiated by every regular government as contrary to sovereign rule; and they have been extensively disallowed and resumed under the operation of our own enam commissioners. All jaghires are held to be resumable, and nothing is bestowed under such grants but the Government right in the land; and enams, the tenure of which is held to be of greater validity, derive their real title from length of possession.

But we believe it will not be disputed that up to the date of the Resolution of Government on the 17th of October, 1861, as a fact, the practice of selling land at a price by the ruling power was altogether unknown.

But again, if it be true that a man may do what he likes with his own, the converse proposition must be equally true in a logical sense, that a man may not do what he likes with that which is not his own.

Is, then, the land of India, according to the common law or immemorial usage, the undivided property of the Government? and supposing it to be, is it personal or peculiar to the Government *in esse*; or has the Government *in posse* the right of entail?

We apprehend that to make a sale in fee simple really valid, the land should be free from all other claims, by individuals or municipalities; and also free from any claim by any future Government under which land is held over all India; and that it is a great abuse of power in the existing Government to barter its own property in the land, and out of favour or affection, or for money, to release certain landowners from the common burden which is, or ought to be, equally borne by the whole body-politic of cultivators, whether tenants or landowners, and which in the custom of the country constitutes the public revenue.

Another question is, has the Government an undivided property in the land, as against the coeval and co-ordinate rights of the people, whether as a body, or in separate communities or individually?

The best authority on the tenure of land, whether practically as a statesman and revenue officer or theoretically as a student, was Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who thus expresses his opinion on the general question in his *History of India*, pages 92-3:—

The account of the different occupants of the land naturally leads to the much-agitated question of the property in the soil, which some suppose to be vested in the State, some in the great zemindars, some in the village landowners, and some in the tenant.

Property in the land seems to consist in the exclusive use and absolute disposal of the powers in the soil in perpetuity, with the right to alter or destroy the soil itself, where such an operation is possible. These privileges combined form the abstract idea of property. *Where* they are found united, *there* is property, and nowhere else. Now the king possesses the exclusive right to a proportion only of the produce: the right is permanent, and the king can dispose of it at his pleasure, but he cannot interfere with the soil beyond this limit.

It is hardly necessary to say that a Government has no right to sell to another what it does not possess.

Mr. Elphinstone, however, adds, to other remarks of the same purport—

From all this it is apparent that where there are village communities and permanent tenants, there is no perfect property in any of the sharers. Where there are neither communities nor permanent tenants, the king, doubtless, is the full and complete proprietor, and all subsequent rights are derived from his grant or lease; but, he observes, 'many disputes are caused by the assumption that where the Government attends to no rights, no rights are now in being; yet these rights are asserted by the sufferers, and not denied by those who violate them. Practically, the question is not in whom the property resides, but what proportion of the produce is due to each party. . . . It has been mentioned that the king can alienate his share in a village. In likemanner he alienates large portions of territory, including numerous villages, and as well of tracks of unappropriated wastes; but in all these cases it is only his own right that he makes over.

It is hardly necessary to consider whether Mr. Elphinstone is correct in supposing that the King or Government has power to alienate permanently even its own share of property, in which it has only a life interest; or whether, within the limits of India Proper, it has any real power to sell land in fee simple even in uninhabited countries, if such there were. There may be desert land in India, wholly uninhabited, where the Government might claim an undivided property in the soil, in the words which the poet has put into the mouth of Alexander Selkirk—

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

We know of no such desert land, nor of any land where population is not or has not been; but whether or not, the grants which were to be disposed of under the resolution of the Governor-General, assuredly do not refer to any such *terra incognita*. And the grants which have been bestowed before and after the resolution, over all which the benefit of the resolution, extends, do not happen to have fallen in any such desolate places, but, on the contrary have brought the grantees into immediate hostile collision, not with the fowls and the brutes, but with human beings, who believe that they have a prior right of possession, either as communities or as occupants.

"Towns, hill stations, sanitaria, canals, railroads, and navigable rivers, are not usually found in uninhabited regions; and both the resolution itself, and the despatch in reply, contemplate these advantages as being the concomitant incidents of the proposed grants.

But what, in fact, has given rise to this eager desire for land in fee simple?

For sixty years European capitalists had been realizing enormous profits from the manufacture and sale of Indigo. They compelled the ryot to grow indigo at his own proper risk, and then to sell it at a price about three or four hundred per cent. below its marketable value. In process of time, and as knowledge increased, the ryot became restive under the burthen; and then, to increase his power over the cultivators, the so-called indigo planter, by a small expenditure of money and the exercise of influence in high quarters, gradually acquired zemindarce rights over a considerable portion of the indigo districts. Finally however, under the new light of the recent rebellion, the serfs of Bengal positively refused to grow indigo for the benefit of the manufacturer or to deliver it at a price so much below its value. The planters then declared their determination to raise the rent of their land to an extent that should reimburse them for their loss of profit in indigo. The ryot resisted: this sudden rise in rent, and enormous litigation ensued and still continues.

It was, in the first place, to meet this difficulty—to acquire an undivided property over these zemindaree lands, with power to evict tenants, or to enhance their rents to an unlimited amount,—that the European capitalists commenced this agitation on the subject of land tenures. We shall not discuss the legality or the wisdom of the dispute. Land is useless without tenants, and the tenants of India have positive rights of occupancy, which is their share in the property of the land, as clear and defined as belongs to the Government or the landowner, and which can neither be ignored nor annihilated. But at this point we only wish to observe that indigo estates do not lie in the desert lands, but in the midst of a thickly populated and highly cultivated country, and grants falling in such pleasant places cannot be included in uninhabited or unoccupied land. Again, at the present moment, and at the time the resolution was passed in Calcutta, all Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar were being placed under martial law, to protect the European tea-planter from the inhabitants, who disputes their right to the possession of the Government grants, to which land they prefer a prior claim. And once more, a letter lies before us, in which a wholly unbiassed spectator observes, in respect to coffee planting in Wynaad, in a totally different part of the country—'Such fine scenery, so beautiful a country, and *interesting people*. I do not think I have ever seen. Coffee as all the rage there, and everywhere fine forests are being cut down to substitute coffee. Of course this cannot be helped; but the Europeans I found there mostly to be grasping, selfish, and ever-ready to think the natives and their land were made for them to despoil. Besides, few of them were real capitalists—merchants' clerks, &c., aping the airs of gentlemen.'

Thus far, then, the grant which have been given under the resolution proposes to give, in unlimited quantities all over the country clearly come under the description of ordinary waste land, such as Mr. Elphinstone declares is not the undivided property of Government; and over the whole of which there is a right of property held by communities, which is dormant in uncultivated land, but exists notwithstanding, and comes into activity, and will be asserted whenever the land is taken up.

It should be understood by the English legislator, that the normal condition of India is that the whole area is divided into townships, to every one of which a certain portion of land is attached and the boundaries of which are clearly defined, and have been religiously maintained from time immemorial. These boundaries exist from every side of the district to the boundaries of the neighbouring villages. There are no intervening blocks of land. Large portions of the land lying within the village boundaries may be waste, chiefly the result of over-assessment; but this does not give the Government an undivided property in the soil, nor is it possible to bestow upon a foreign capitalist any such undivided right without infringing the immemorial right of the village community. It would virtually be throwing down and removing those village landmarks for the integrity of which every villager is ready to lay down his life, and this is not said hyperbolically. Every revenue officer knows that the villagers will defend their claim over strips of land usually waste and of no real value, with a tenacity and violence amounting to recklessness. And it is a fatal mistake on the part of Government to suppose that it has any power to isolate large blocks of land, and convey them in perpetuity to separate proprietors, foreign and non-resident, and free from those claims upon the whole surface of the land, which are held in shares by the Government, the landowner, and the tenant, but which is not the undivided property of any party, either to sell or to grant.

We therefore do not believe that grants of land in fee simple, lying anywhere within the limits of survey or within the reach of the population, past or present, are valid. We do not believe that the Government can sell or grant to another what does not belong to itself. The right of the true inheritors of the soil does not and ought not to depend upon the incomplete and unsafe records of the Government collector. There is no record of rights in land not under cultivation; and the records which do exist are not admitted to be correct, as between the Government and themselves, by the parties chiefly interested. The villagers availed themselves of the confusion of the mutiny to destroy these papers whenever they could gain possession of them. Papers prepared on doubtful data are no evidence against the right derived from ancient usage, which is the true character of the people's rights.

As far as the experiments has extended the result has been unhappy. So long as the mischief is partial, the courts of law and numerous detachments may keep in check all resistance; but we believe that any general attempt to bestow the land of India upon foreign or native capitalists in simple—that is to say, on a tenure heretofore unknown in India, and which manifestly is unfair to the community at large—will be met by an outbreak of rebellion such as we have not yet seen or anticipated.

(To be continued.)

THE CAWNPORE CONSECRATION.

(From the Oudh Gazette, Feb. 14.)

THOUGH the subject which has so immensely occupied Cawnpore during this week, might be considered almost too sacred for the columns of a newspapers, we feel that a few remarks, however unworthily expressed, may not unnaturally be expected from the local journal, at least, if not from the united press of India; for the consecration of the Memorial Well, and its adjacent burial grounds, may well be regarded as of imperial rather than local interest. And, indeed to our minds, it seems much to be regretted that no longer notice had been given, and no more systematic arrangements made, by which a still greater solemnity and a much larger attendance, than that of Wednesday last, might have been secured. We know of no event of more intense interest, and involving more painful associations to the whole nation, that the consecration of that historic spot. And this was abundantly manifested in the suppressed feeling of the men, and the unrestrained grief of many of the sisterhood of the martyred dead, as they listened to the truly touching address of the Bishop from the steps of that holy enclosure. We are not of those who think that such scenes as Cawnpore witnessed, should be buried in a cold, unfeeling oblivion; and, if the consecration of this blood-stained sepulchre touched upon the tender chord of long-stilled sorrow, and revived in some the bitter sense of personal bereavement, such recollections, though saddening greatly, are calculated to soften the heart; and we think none could have retired from that touching scene without feeling, in spite of all their revived grief, a calmer and holier resignation to the will of that Divine Being, who, in his inscrutable providence, decreed so terrible a fate to those they loved so well. Such was evidently the intention of the tender yet faithful address delivered from, perhaps, the most affecting pulpit the world has yet afforded. And, indeed, this self-abnegation and calm review of such incomparable suffering, is one of the noblest proofs of a well-grounded faith, while it is, at the same time, a virtue, the practice of which involves the greatest difficulty. To bewail the lost, is natural: to desire vengeance, and indiscriminate retribution upon their foul murderers, might well be deemed excusable under such circumstances as made this memorial a sad necessity; but how much more noble, how much more in accordance with what we may suppose to be the present feeling of the sainted dead, is the calm forgiveness, the softened recollections—even the prayers for the murderers, which ascended in their sublime and simple earnestness from the sorrow-stricken hearts of their friends, their relatives, their fellow-exiles, on Wednesday last, up to the same God into whose ears once entered the dying miseries, the anguished shriek, or the martyr's unwavering song of triumph, as those victims fell beneath the cowardly assault of their fiendish persecutors.

The natives of this country may view with scorn, as probably they do, such a return for their bloody treachery. Forgiveness so large, so full, so unselfish as ours has been, unless dictated, by motives the most pure, and by a religion beyond their comprehension, would, indeed, be a theme for mockery. It would appear as though we were alike insensible to their crimes, and our own loss. But we can afford to meet the scorn of such as they. The Cawnpore Well, recalling to them their short-lived triumph over helpless women and innocent babes, will ever prove their lasting shame. And to distant years the story will go down, how heathen cruelty could bathe itself in innocent blood, and how Englishmen, years afterwards, gathered round that gory Well, not to curse, not to destroy, not to demand a life for every injured hair of each of those precious martyr's heads, but to acknowledge their union still with the souls of the righteous so ruthlessly torn away, to gather, from that stern discipline of woe some lesson of virtue and amendment for themselves, and to pray for those very enemies who had made their hearts and homes so desolate. Let those natives who scoff at missionary enterprise, who point impatiently to the ill-success of preaching, who declare that Christianity is making no advance, turn their eyes upon this monument of England's sorrow and England's forgiveness. Let them argue the case calmly; place, themselves in our position, and say what they would all have done, and how differently a Christian nation does! and they must needs confess that, like the Christians of primitive times, we preach by deeds and not alone by words—preach such a doctrine as heathenism could never have dreamed, nor the utmost stretch of human philosophy have ever grasped.

But India may also learn from the solemnity just performed—nearly six years after the massacre—that, though the English heart, so quickly, keenly touched, may appear to grow rapidly callous and apathetic, the memory of such things as these is indelible. There is a grave, a monument, in the world's memorial. While that sacred screen keeps from unhallowed tread the holy and beloved dust which there reposes, and so attests our memory and care for our Christian dead, it also stands forth a stern, unfailing token of a wrong, without a parallel for its cruelty and guilt. While it speaks to the Christian mourner words of comfort, it warns each craven native heart of the utter folly and importunity of crime. In its silent eloquence it would say—"See! England, in the grandeur of her Christianity may learn to forgive; but she cannot forget"—and the sad memory of Cawnpore will be fresh and green when those passion flowers at the Well-door, bearing, in their sculptured beauty, so pathetic a witness to the long past woe of the dead, shall have faded away, crumbling beneath the gentle (we would hope), but too inevitable force of time's corrosion.

STEAM ON THE ROAD.

(From the Times, Jan. 3.)

A SERIES of trials was commenced on Tuesday in Woolwich Dockyard with Bray's traction-engine, in the presence of the Commodore-Superintendent and the officials of the yard. The engine is intended to supersede horse-labour for the ordinary work of the yard. It was exhibited in the Great Exhibition, where it was awarded two prizes medals in Classes VIII. and IX. for practical utility. One of the boilers for the *Caledonia*, weighing 28 tons, was placed on a truck and attached to the engine, which drew the yard with perfect ease. The engine then went to the foundry where a load, consisting of a plate weighing 16 tons 15 cwt., was drawn by it to the factory travelling-crane, and here two other plates were put on the truck, each weighing about 18 tons, bringing up the load to over 30 tons. With this the engine went several times round the yard, turning the sharpest corners without any difficulty, with only one driving-wheel in gear. The engine was then uncoupled and run up and down the yard without any load being attached. The speed attained was equal to ten miles an hour. It was tried over the rough paving, the soft grounds, and the trams, and answered equally well on each. The day's proceedings terminated by conveying an old boiler, weighing 22 tons, from the foundry-yard to the old iron-yard. On the following day the engine commenced by taking a load of about twenty tons of loam-plates from the foundry to the iron-yard. It had to take this load in and out and around the various iron stacks in the yard. This it did without any difficulty. It returned to the factory, and the sheer-legs were fitted to the engine, when it lifted the screw-propeller of Her Majesty's ship *Racer*, which it took to and brought back from the way-bridge. The weight was ascertained to be 2 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. It then steamed on to the smiths' shop and shed, and the circular saw of the drum fitted for transmitting power, the hydraulic pumps used for working the press for bending the 4½ inch armour-plates for the *Caledonia*, some of which were bent to the required extent by the power transmitted by the engine. Yesterday the experiments were continued and the engine was tried as a steam fire-engine with equal success. The diameter of the cylinder is 7 in.; the length of stroke 10 in.; the working pressure of steam, 120 lb.; the gearing, 21 slow speed and 71 quick speed; the weight of engine complete with fuel and water, is about 12 tons. It is fitted with link motion and reversing gear, feed and tank (hot and cold water) pumps, the latter being a double-action 5-in. bore, worked direct from the piston through the cylinder bottom; Giffard's injector, sheer-legs, and a barrel for hoisting, a drum for driving machinery, a winch end for a fail-rope or tackle, &c. The wheels and steering gear and general arrangement of the engine are on the company's patent principle, the steering being effected by means of a worm working in the segmental rack. The driving-wheels have inner and outer bearings, and the engine is mounted on inner and outer springs on each side of the driving-wheels, while the fire-carriage is also mounted on a strong steel spring. The gearing is throughout of the best malleable cast-iron, and the driving-wheels are of wrought-iron. The machinery is cased in by a light iron casing, which a the end is formed into bunkers, wherein can be carried about 12 cwt. of fuel, while the tanks contain about 400 gallons of water. The engines and all the machinery are attached to a framing independent of the boiler, which is of the horizontal tubular description, made throughout of the best Lowmoor iron.

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Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*

"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.

Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*

Rich Fancy Fans.

Black and Colored Silk Velvet.

Jet and Gold Ornaments.

Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).

Exhibition Gloves.

Exhibition Chimisettes.

Exhibition Chip Bonnets.

Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*

Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*

Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.

Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.

Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.

Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.

Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*

Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.

Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers.'

Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.

Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*

Gold Tiaras.

Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*

Ladies' Corsets.

Hair Plaits.

Dress Preservers.

Colored *Plaits* for Hats.

Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*

Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Muslin, Silk, &c.

Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.

Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).

Black Grenadine and Barege.

Black Glacé Silks.

Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.

White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.

Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.

Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.

Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.

Half Mourning Muslin and Grenadine.

Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.

Black and Grey Flowers.

Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers resuming in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties:—

Moiro Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tartatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Barages, Soie des Fees, Moussaline de Soie, &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season, and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all he necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains*, &c.

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders of the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and despatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, and MOSQUITTAE NETTING.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—TURNER, Secretary.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—TREACHER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.

Church Gate Street.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	as.
Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ½ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Shicers or Chisels, 1 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Rakes	each	2	8
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	0
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 2½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8